THE TIDE STILL RISING.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET INGULFED BY OFFICE-SEEKERS.

COMPLAINT AT THE RULE WHICH TAKES AWAY TWO DAYS-HIDDEN OBSTACLES TO AP-POINTMENT - REPRESENTATIVES

BITTER AGAINST THE GRASP-

ING SENATORS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 29 .- Democratic Senators and epresentatives, as well as office-seckers, have begun exhibit symptoms of discontent on account of the which closes the doors of the Cabinet against em two days in each week, and thus robs them of ally ene-third of the time which they might otherwise ote to the business which monopolizes their minds lours a day would not be too much time, in their on, for the President and members of his Cabinet to devote to the glorious work of planting Demo crats in fat places at the public crib.

It is by no means certain that members of the Cabinet, and even the President himself, will not be led to raise still stronger and higher barriers st the office-seeking tide which threatens to inguif them. The pressure to-day was terrible, and it was simply impossible for Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to devote their attention to what are generally regarded as the legitimate duties of the tive offices. There is complaint, too, on ac ant of the meagreness of the results achieved during four days of each week, in which office-seeker and their backers are allowed access to the several Departments. Thus far the office-seekers who have urged their own claims with the greatest energy and persistence have reaped little but disappointment for their pains; most of them have received only slight encouragement for the future, and many of them are ing disheartened. They seem unable to realize properly to appreciate the fact that with thirty or fifty applicants for every office of any importance the making of appointments is a tedious as well as a complicated and difficult task.

Take this case for example: There are ten supervising inspectorships of steam vessels in the United States, and for these ten places there are said to be at least 300 applicants, most of whom have come t rashington to urge their respective claims. Probably one in six of these candidates is qualified to perform uties of the office and competent under the law which requires that each supervising inspector "shall be selected for his knowledge and skill, and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and shall be a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam vessels, and of all parts of the schinery employed in steaming." It is also highly rebable that among the 250 applicants who are urged appointment solely on partisan grounds there ar ome men whose political "pull" is as strong as that of any of the fifty candidates who may be regarded competent; that among the former are men who have worked hard for the success of their party, and who are backed by the strongest of Senatorial and Congressional "influence." This case is by no means an exceptional one, and it indicates in some degree the difficulties which beset the President and his sevisers on every hand.

Among the hidden obstacles which so often hinder and prevent the success of the office-seeker is one the existence of which he often suspects but can seldom or never discover. Democratic Senators and sentatives as well as other politicians of less distinction often, very often, make personal as well as written recommendations in behalf of the appointent of men, which recommendations, it is well understood by the appointing power, are to be taken in a Pickwickien sense only. It is by no means an un-usual thing for a Senator or Representative to offset s favorable personal recommendation by an unfavorable written one, or a favorable written one by an unfavorable personal representation on the same day, without the knowledge of the person most deeply concerned; and not one time in a thousand does the latter ever discover the truth, because no ecord is made of the personal representations, while the written recommendations are jealously concealed Democrats who want offices and who may be

tempted to come to Washington on account of pub-lished reports to the effect that the crowd here is aller would better remain at home. There are probably more office-seekers in Washington to-day than at any other time since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, and the number is constantly increasing, as also is the number of written applications and petitions on file in the several Departments. It is understood that the number of personal and written applications for office by Democrats who live in the VIIIth Virginia District, which adjoins the District and covers ten counties, number abo The Democratic Representative from that probably not less than 25,000 Virginia Democrats to-day who are anxious to hold office. There are about 2,100 postoffices in the State of Georgia, and Georgia Democrats are striving to bepostmasters, while in Missouri the average candidates for each postoffice is eight. Mr. Dockery, who represents the Hild District of Mr. Dockery, who represents the intention of visiting every pince in the district where there is a contest for the postoffice, and trying to "restore harmony." The prospect is that Mr. Dockery will be kept prefix busy while he remains in his district engaged in that lively, if not profitable and successful.

gaged in that lively, it not produces a gainst occupation.

The feeling of Democratic Congressmen against feeling of the same party is desily becaming more senstors of the same party is desily becaming which is the sensitive and bitter. "It is becoming exceedingly disquiting as well as monotonous," exclaimed a Democratic Representative from a Southwestern State to day. "To what do you refer!" asked a Tribund surrespondent.

day. "To what do you refer?" asked a correspondent.

"I mean the conduct of Democratic Senators in regard to appointments. Not only do they try to ignore the Democratic Congressmen from their respective States, as a rule, and monopolize most of the good appointments, but some of them seem determined to obtain places for all of their relatives by marriage as well as by blood. They pay no respect whatever to President Clevelind's well-known opposition to official nepotiem, and they force him to make appliantments which must be distasteful to him, for he has evinced so strong a desire to choose men for office with due regard to their superior fitness and qualifications as well as on account of their party loyalty.

qualifications as well as on account of their party loyalty.

"Can you imagine for a mement that he would have chosen Risbey for the Danish mission if Risbey had not been a brother-in-haw of the chairman of the Feu-te Committee on Finance, or that Mr. Blackburn would have been nominated for United States Marshall if he had met been a brother of the senior Senator from Kentucky! Then there is the case of the United States District-Attorney for Oklahoma, whose Pull' consisted in the fact that he is a relative by Tearriage of the son of Senator Vest, of the Finance Committee. I understand also that a relative by Earriage of Senator Vance, of the Finance Committee is to be appointed postmaster at Raleigh, N. C., over the head and against the protest of the representative of the district in which that town is situated.

"Now I contend that such appointments are wrong in principle as well as policy, and that they will be injurious to the party in the long run. Of course, I do not hold that a man should be debarred from public office because he happens to be related to a United States Senator; but neither should he be appointed to an office on that account and to the exclusion of Democrats whose claims are equal, if not superior, to his own."

ALBION EXCITED OVER CURRIE'S CASE.

Albion, N. Y., March 20.-The indignation mas called for this evening to protest again arned without taking any action. A dispute was inhent and ex-Internal Revenue Collector James A. nion weakened early this morning. He assured Mr. Currie that if the meeting was posiponed that he would secure the appointment for him and that he had rances that he could fulfill bis promises. Many Democrats of Orleans County were

Albion to-day. It is generally believed here that Harlon reported the situation at Washington and re-ceived orders to allay the trouble, if possible, and that Currie may be consular agent at Yarmouth yet. THE VIRGINIA PATRONAGE BOARD'S WORK. Washington, March 20.—The usual scramble among the applicants for the offices of United States Marshal, United States District-Attorney and Internal Revenue Collector in the Eastern and Western Districts of Vir-

en this and the other side of the broad Atlanti in the shape of tourists, compercial travellers and marine

"all sorts and conditions" of travellers, emigrants an "all sorts and conditions" of travellers, emigrants and settlers, appreciate and testify to the preventive and medial properties of Hostettor's Stomach Hitters in sea thness, assumes, malarial and rhounsaic trouble, and all serders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Against the reddicial influences of climate, crudely cooked or unconstanted diet and impure water, it is a sovereign safethid, and has been so regarded by the travelling public ever a third of a century. No form of malarial fever, as the calenture of the Pacific and the broken bone fever the Mississippi, to its milder types, can resist the Mississippi, to its milder types, can resist the Mississippi, to its milder types, can resist the Mississippi boom to persons in feeble health or the indured disease.

Spring

Oticura Resolvent

Sold everywhere. Price, \$1. POTTER DATE Blood Humors, Skin Humors, Scalp Humors."

ginla, was intensified to-day. Representative O'Per-rall, accompanied by Representative Swanson for the committee of the Congressional delegation called upon the President to-day and informed him that there were seventeen applicants for one office alone, and that a proposition had been made to these applicants that six parsons be selected by the united Congressions delegations for recommendation for appointment. It is understood that the President advised the committee to go ahead and decide as to who should b presented for the various offices, and while he would give due consideration to the recommendations of the delegation, he would reserve the right to appoint whom he pleased. It is also understood that Mr. Cleveland stated that the rule laid down will regard to exoffice holders would be strictly adhered to. The full delegation will meet again on March 31.

SENATORSHIP TITLES IN DISPUTE.

DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT ON THE SENATORS APPOINTED BY GOVERNORS.

Washington, March 29 (Special).-The Senate took up to-day in earnest the interesting question of titl raised by the recent appointment of Messrs. Maptle, Beckwith and Allen as Senators by the Governors of Montana, Wyoming and Washington. As is well known, the Legislatures in these three States adjourned without electing Senators to fill six-year terms, beginning on March 4, and in each case the Governor used after adjournment what he thought his clear right-to appoint. The question at issue among the lawyers of the senate is whether or not the Governors of these three states were acting within the limit of the constitutional provision when they made appointments, not to fill temporary vacancies occurring by chance, but for new and unbroken terms, fixed and regulated in advance, to which it was the constitutional obligation of the Legislatures which met last winter to elect.

There is no doubt that the text of the Constitution leaves such a case as is now presented to the Senate more or less uncovered, and it is only by a strained interpretation one way or the other that either sid can make its point as to the character of the title offered by the three appointees. The Senate will have to set a precedent, therefore, of its own in settling the dispute once for all, and the meaning of the Con-stitution will have to be determined in accordance with abstract and hair-splitting legal argumentation.

It looks now as if the view of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented by Mr. Hour, will be accepted by the Senate, and the alternative power of a Governor to keep the State's quota of Senators always full, even when the Legis lature fails in its duty to elect, will be established by

Mr. Hoar called up, as a question of privilege, the resolution reported by him from the Committee on Erivileges and Elections declaring that Lee Mantle is entitled to be admitted to his sent as Senator from e State of Montana. Mr. Pugh, who had joined in the report of th

majority, proceeded to address the Senate in favor of that report. The importance of the question presented would be conceded, as well as the necessity for a solution of it by the Senate, that would be accepted hereafter as final. Unfortunately the decision of the same question heretofore had been influenced more or less by the fact that the Governor's appointed was a Democrat or a Republican-as was shown by district received about 17,000 votes at the last elec-tion. Of course the number of office-seekers from that district is much larger than the average from cause was the crucial test of the power of the Gov-(he argued) If it "existed."

Mr. Honr gave an explanation of a statement made which he took ground different from that taken by question by Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, had been flection after that debate was over, had become satisfied that he had been in error, and that the principle which affected all such cases (that the Senate mus be kept full) would require the broad construction

that (the Legislature baving met and failed to elect a Senator) the Governor's appointment stood, or whether the Governor would nave to make a new appointment after every adjournment of the Legisla-

whether the Governor would have to make a new appointment after every adjournment of the Legislatures.

Mr. Hoar replied that, in his opinion, the Governor should make a new appointment after every adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. George—so that, in the case of annual Legislatures, the Governor might by successive appointments provide for the full term of six years?

Mr. Hoar—That is exactly my proposition.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs.
Vest, Platt and Mitchell against the position taken by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Mitchell, attacking Mr. Hoar's statement that the main thing contemplated by the Constitution was

the main thing contemplated by the Constitution was that the Senate must be kept full all the time, put the case of a Legislature failing to elect a Senator and of a Governor refusing to appoint one.

Mr. Hoar's Feply to that supposition was that a high public officer would perform the duties of his office.

The matter went over till to-morrow, Mr. Mitchell having the floor to defend the minority report.

TO GIVE SUBSTITUTES PERMANENT PLACES.

Washington, March 20.-Secretary Carlisle is anxous to secure for the Treasury Department the services of those substitutes now at work who will be vices of those substitutes now at work who will be dropped under the new law forbidding their employ-ment. To this end he has written a letter to the Civil Service Commission, suggesting a change in the rules by which his desire may be satisfied. He says: "The present rule under which they are appointed provides that they shall be appointed to reg-ular places in the order of their appointment as sub-titutes, and such course will be followed in this Department between now and July 1 next, when the law goes into effect, so far as possible; but it is doubtful whether all now on the list can be provided for within that time. I have, therefore, the to request that the rule may be so amended as to give to such of the substitutes as may not receive permanent places on or before the date mentioned preference for selection to such vacancies as occur after that date. The Department desires to adopt this plan, if possible, for the reason that the substitutes have come to Washington from distant places, at more or less expense; have served faithfully and well, and it would be to the interest of the public service to retain their services, in preference to calling for new and untried applicants."

LAWRENCE MAXWELL FOR SOLICITOR-GENERAL Washington, March 29.-President Cleveland has tendered the office of Solicitor-General to Lawrence Maxwell, of Cheinnati. Mr. Maxwell is now in Washington. He has not fully determined what he will do, but his conversation with friends on the subject indicates that he will accept the office. If he does he will not enter upon the duties of the office until the expiration of the present term of the Su-preme Court, when Solicitor-General Aldrich will sever his connection with the Department of Justice.

Mr. Maxwell is a prominent lawyer in Ohio, but has not taken an active part in politics; indeed so little has he had to do with it that this fact has caused comment among Ohio people who have heard of the tender to bim.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY DISCUSSED. Washington, March 29.-The Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting this morning and discussed Relations held a meeting this morning and discussed the resolution to make public the Russian extradition treaty. It is understood that, while being suverable to the purpose intended by the resolution, they were unable to agree upon a favorable report by reason of disagreements relative to the correspondence accompanying the con-

vention. A well-known Senator said this morning that when published the Russian treaty would be found to be neither more nor less objectionable than several other treaties that have been in operation for some years. The criticism that has been heard is due, he says, to a conception of the effect of the instrument based upon garbled extracts that appeared in a surrepittious publication when the treaty was first sent to the Senate, and when the objections now made, if made then, would have been timely an I-well founded.

HERMAN STUMP NOMINATED.

HIS NAME SENT TO THE SENATE FOR SUPERIN-TENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Washington, March 29 .- The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Herman Stump, of Maryland, to be Superintendent of Immigration, vice William D. Owen, resigned.
William P. Thompson, of Maine, to be Collector of
Customs for the District of Belfast, Maine.

Herman Stump, of Maryland, appointed to be Commissioner of Immigration, lives at Bel Air, and was born in 1837. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in his native town, pursuing that profession to the present time. Mr. Stump was elected to the State Senate in 1878, and was president of that body two years later. He presided over the Democratic State Convention of 1879 which nominated William T. Hamilton for Governor. The new Commissioner served as a Representative in Congress from the 11d Maryland District in the List and Liid Congresses, but was not a candidate for re-election. He was chairman of the House Com-mittee on Immigration last Congress, and took an active interest in the immigration problem.

THE NEW-YORK MAY BE IN THE PARADE. SECRETARY HERBERT ANXIOUS TO HAVE HER

IN LINE, THOUGH UNFINISHED. Washington, March 29.-Secretary Herbert is anx ions that every effort be made to have the cruiser New-York take part in the Naval review on April 27, and has requested the Cramps to push work on her in order that she may do so. It is not expected to have the vessel in commission or accepted by the Govern-ment by that time, but all concerned are anxious to have her participate, and from reports of her pre-liminary trial officers see nothing to prevent her from participating. Her machinery is all right, and she needs only her turrets. These, officers say, can be made of wood and painted so as to answer every purpose. The addition of a vessel like the New-York to the United States squadron is considered very de-

that the cruiser New-York will take part in the Naval review on April 27. Officials of the William Cramp Sons' Company to-day expressed themselves as willing to man the ship, if the Government wants her to appear before she goes into commission and while incomplete. Charles H. Cramp, president of the company, will meet Secretary Herbert in Washington on Friday, when the matter will be discussed and it is believed a satisfactory conclusion will be

In case of an early arrival of the cruiser's sponsons, which are furnished by the Government, the guns can be mounted in time for the review. Other work can also be done, so that the finest modern warship can be exhibited to advantage and foreign powers have a chance to judge of her qualities. The matter now rests with Secretary Herbert, the Cramps say, and they will place Captain Sargent in command and select a crew if it is decided to have the cruiser join the squadron.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

MR. CLEVELAND SAID TO DESIRE ONE IN SEPTEM-BER OR OCTOBER.

Washington, March 29 .- To a few Congressmen who have talked with him on the subject, Mr. Cleveland | has intimated that he will call an extra session of time has been set, but the session will begin either in extra session no details for the consideration of Congress have been arranged, and the subject has advanced no further than the determination to have Cor gress meet in one or the other of the months named Mr. Cleveland, it is said, was led to call the session by the fact that the Republican defeat of 1890 followed so close on the enactment of the McKinley Tarid law. He believes that a fair test of a new tariff law cannot be had in a few months, and therefore has deemed it wise to have Congress assemble two or three months earlier than usual.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Menns, which is charged with the preparation of tariff bills, was asked to-day about any measure of the kind wanted earlier than May, if the subject were considered at the regular seasion beginning in December. An extra session would, of course, bring the matter to a act tement much quicker, as it would used in advance of the regular session, and would give the people a fair opportunity to judge of the merits of the measure adopted before the general elections in November. He said it would be impossible for Congress to enac-

THE PRESIDENT'S HARD DAY.

Weshington, Marc's 29.-Mr. Cleveland was worn He showed excessive weariness in his face and in his manner. For three hours and a half he stood in office and talked with the importuning Senators and Representatives and their convoys of more persistent and more interested constituents who anxious to serve the Government. A man of less out before the official day was over.

The hour at which the President closes his door

is 1 o'clock. When that time arrived to-day there Cabinet room, but he left them there and went down Cabinet room, but he left them there and went down stairs into the East Room, where several hundred people, including a number of bables, waited a chance to shake lands with the Chief Executive. This crowd was disposed of in short order, and the President went in to luncheon. It was the hardest day he has had since his inauguration. The number of people who saw him on business was much larger than on any other reception day.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN HAD NOT HEARD OF IT. Washington, March 29.-Dr. Theodore von Hollepatch stating that the legation at Washington had been raised to the rank of an embassy was shown him to-day, said he had not been advised of the fact, It is thought here, however, that the countries which send ambassadors as representatives to other countries will, in the course of time, raise their legations here to embassies, and among them will be the Ger

SENATOR FAULKNER CANNOT BE APPOINTED. Washington, March 29 .- A court of appeals for the District of Columbia was provided for late Congress, to consist of three judges. It has been the expectation that Senater Faulkner, of Virginia, would be appointed chief justice, but it was announced to day that he had retired from the President Cleveland of the propriety of naminating



Violent Exercise.

Fat is a vulgar word. Too much adiposis or obesity sounds better. But fat is plainer. You cannot reduce it by violent exercise. There are two kinds of fats.

are two kinds of fats.

The unhealthy adipose tissue, resulting from sedentary habits or from forcing the appetite through stimulants; or from impure blood, or it may be hereditary. This is the kind that lays the possessor liable to heart disease, apopleys, vertige etc. plexy, vertigo, etc.

Then there is the genuine, healthy, life

Then there is the genuine, healthy, life-giving tissue, the result from regular and moderate habits, or if irregular habits, the taking regularly and according to directions the famous Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. The Salt will reduce unhealthy tissue and build in its place that firm and solid flesh which is the certain sign of perfect health. It is virtually taking the Carlsbad treatment in your home. Every drug store has it. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., 152-154 Franklin-st., New-York, Sole Agents," on the bottle.



Senator Faulkner in view of the declaration in the Constitution that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, b appointed to a civil office under the authority of the United Stars which shall have been created or the emiluments thereof shall have been increased during such time." Ex-Representative Hemphill, of south Carolina, however, is not affected by this provision and his nomination as one of the judges of the new court is expected.

A NICKEL STEEL GUN TO BE TRIED. GREAT INTEREST IN THE EXPERIMENT WHICH THE NAVAL ORDNANCE BUREAU WILL

Washington, March 29 (special),-Commodore Samp son, chief of the Eureau of Ordnance, Navy Depart-ment, said to-day that nickel steel forgings for an experimental eight-inch breechloading rifle have ar rived at the naval gun foundry in this city, and th manufacture of the gun would begin at once. Great interest will attend the construction and subsequent experiments with this gun. Nickel steel has never been used in the manufacture of guns, and it is thought that the non-corrodible quality of the alloy coupled with other physical characteristics such as increased elasticity and extraordinary elongation, render it specially adapted for guns subjected to high pressures with nitro-powders. The forgings for this particular gun have 3.15 per cent of nickel. The run will be 304 1-2 inches long and will weigh 31,300

The minimum physical characteristics of the gun will be, for the tube, tensile strength, 85,000 pounds; elastic limit, 42,000 pounds; clongation, 20 per cent. For the jackets the same characteristics will be, tensile strength, 90,000 pounds; ciastic limit, 45,000 pounds; elongation, 13 per cent. The gun will be of special design. It will be composed of only three paris—a tube, jacket and hoop—and will be assembled by means proposed by William Sellers, of Phila-

It is claimed for this class of guns that they can be dismounted after considerable service, the corroded or damaged tube readily removed and a new tube substituted, the old jacket and hoop being used on the new tube. Should the experiment be found : practical success not only will the original cost of the gan be considerably reduced, but it will be possible after extensive use to make virtually a new gun by merely supplying another tube, the wear and teal merely supplying another tube, the wear and tear on the Jacket and hoop being of no particular account in firing. Mr. Sellers contends that the Jacket and hoop can readily be removed by a process of artificial contraction and expansion, similar to that recently applied to the 13-inch gan. Certain ordinance experts lear that Mr. Sellers has not counted on the effects of the heat of explosives and force of gases from firing, and that the result may not be such as he expects. At the same time for every reason it is noped that the experiment may prove successful.

MR. POWER ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION. HE SETS AN EXAMPLE WHICH MR. ROACH WOULD DO WELL TO FOLLOW.

Washington, March 29 (Special).-No action was taken to day on the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar for the investigation of the charges of embezzlement made against Senator Roach, of North Dakota, but a made against Senator Rouch, of North Dakola, but a new and significant turn was given to the situation by a request from Senator Power, of Montana, that an inquiry should be made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections into the merits of accusations recently brought against him. It seems that the Democratic managers, fearing to allow Mr. Roach seventh floor are the kitchen, laundry and servants' to go before the committee, began intimating vester day that an investigation would be made of charge against several Republican Senators if the inquiry into Mr. Reach's former career in Washington were

references were made to accusations against Senate Power, in a speech delivered by Senator Turple, of ankious to serve in toverina that possessed by Mr. Sturdy constitution than that possessed by Mr. Power, in a speech delivered by Schaller Sturdy constitution than that possessed by Mr. Indiana, while the contest between Mesers. Sanders Cleveland could not have stood the strain on mind and Power and Maginnis and Clark, for the Montana and Power and Maginnis and Clark, for the Montana seats, was pending in 1890. In this speech, which abounded in vituperation of the Republican contestants, and particularly of Mr. Power, Mr. Turple made no definite accusations of criminality, but in a delightfully vague way spoke of Mr. Power, presumably, as "unscrappions, dishonest, unprincipled, impures defiled; a political and social leper, loath-some, and with the stench and odor of a plague worse than that of the man who washed seven time in Jordan to be cleansed."

On the resurrection of the choice piece of billings-gate in "The Post" this morning, Mr. Power decided to set his shrinking North Dakota colleague a good to set his skrinking North Dakota colleague a good example, and ask for an immediate investigation of whatever imputations of wrong-doing the above quotation implied. If Mr. Roach is wise he will take this hint and ask in a manly way for an investigation, which he can shirk now only under the gravest suspiction of guilt and cowardice. Mr. Chandler of fered a resolution embodying Mr. Power's request for reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but Mr. Gorman asked to have it go over till to morrow, and moved for an executive session, to get rid of the subject until then.

THE FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTER MILL. Washington, March 29.—Fourth Assistant Post master-General Maxwell to-day appointed forty-nine fourth-class postmasters. All but l'irteen of these involve removals.

The hearing of the charge against the New-York that charge Justice Donohue required Allen to give a bond of \$1,500 that his wife would not become a public charge. Mrs. Allen then charged her husband with taking a horse and buggy from their place at Tuckahoe. It was on this charge that yesterday's bearing was held. Mrs. Allen was the first witness called by the people. She was asked by the lawyer, Mr. Brennan, to describe the horse. After doing so, and saying that the animal was worth \$500, she was asked if she owned the horse. She replied in the affirmative. Mr. Brennan then asked the witness how she received the money with which to purchase the horse. She said it was a present from Mr. Allen. She was asked if the sum given to her was not \$200. She replied in the negative, and said the sum was \$300, and that she received it from th manager of the Hotel Hamilton, which is owned by Malichi Whalen, a horse dealer, said that Mr. Allen. Mallehi Whalen, a horse dealer, said that he had traded a bay horse for a roan and \$300 with Mr. Allen was the first witness for the defend

Mr. Allen was the first witness for the defence.

He read a statement of the horse transaction. He said that just before lie started on his drive from New-York to San Francisco, he had instructed the manager of his hotel to allow Krs. Allen \$200 in case she secured a horse suitable for her. Instead of drawing the sum named. Mrs. Allen drew \$300.

The lawyers summed up and Judge Donohue said that there were a few points which he desired to look up, and that he would give his decision later on.

C. W. Whentley, a mechanic, living at No. '2,369 Court yesterday against John Lynch, nineteen years old, of No. 300 West One-hundred and-thirtleth-st., and Cornellus Crowley, twenty-three years old, of No. 276 West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., whom he charged with assault. They were arrested on a war-rant Wednesday night by Court Officers Klinge and last, received a letter, signed "F. A.," asking him to go at once to One-hundred and-thirty-third-st, and St. Nicholas-ave. There he met the two prisoners. He

alleged that they sprang upon him and assaulted him with a cane, injuring him severely. Justice Burke parded the prisoners in the custody of their counsel for examination to-day.

A NEW HOME FOR A GOOD WORK.

MR. GERRY'S SOCIETY TO DEDICATE ITS NEW BUILDING MONDAY.

After eighteen years of splendid work in New-York City the Society for the Prevention of Crueliv to Children will, on Monday next, formally dedicate its new building to the cause for which it is work-The exercises will be held in the building at the southeast corner of Twenty-third-st. and Fourth ave., at 4 o'clock p. m. The invocation will be made by Bishop Potter. Mayor Gilroy will deliver an address. Speeches will also be made by Rabbi



NEW HOME FOR MR. GERRY'S SOCIETY.

Mendes and Joseph H. Choate, and the benediction will be pronounced by Archbishop Corrigan. The non-sectarian quality of the organization is well reflected in the list of speakers.

The building occupies 50 feet by 100 feet at the junction of the two great thoroughfares named. The land is valued at \$175,000 and the structure cost \$300,000. It is eight stories high and built of In-diana limestone, built brick, terra cotta and marble. The offices of the society are located on the second floor. The third floor comprises the living quarters of the superintendent and his family, and the offic for the administration of the upper part of the building. On the fourth floor is a playroom; also the dining-room for the children, the housekeeper's room and a reception-room for the parents who may be allowed to wish their children while in the custody of the society. The girls' dormitory is on the fifth floor. This is so constructed that the girls detained on riminal charges may be separated from those who enter the place on account of their destitute con-dition. On the same floor is a dormitory for in

fants under the age of three years.

The boys' dormitory is on the sixth floor. The nurses' rooms, on the same floor, are entirely separated from the rest of the rooms. seventh floor are seventh floor is an open air prayground rooms. The eighth floor is an open air prayground arranged so that it may be closed in stormy weather. The building is complete in all its fittings and as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make it. The exp ness of operation will be large, and much is expected from the charkably disposed people in the community for the maintenance of the institution.

*EXTRAVAGANCE AT THE HOSPITAL.

SENATOR M'CLELLAND THINKS THE OFFICERS LIVED LIKE LORDS.

Albany, N. Y., March 29 .- Senator Charles P. Mc Clelland, one of the trustees of the Hudson River State Hospital, was examined by the State Commissine in Lunacy to-day in connection with the inves-tigation of that institution. He appeared at the request of Governor Flower to testify concerning cer-tain letters which he wrote to Senator Parker about the middle of last year regarding the condition of affairs which existed at the hospital at that time. Senator Parker testified on Monday that he did not recollect receiving such letters. The letters were in reference to conversations had with Lunacy Commissioner Brown, in which the latter had asked that the trustees might consider whatever abuses existed at the hospital and correct them at once. Four let ters passed between the two Senators, and from them It appears that Mr. McClelland in May last suggested to Senator Parker that there should be an investiga-tion of the hospital, with a view to doing something either toward showing that there were no grounds for the criticism made by Commissioner Brown, or that the causes for complaint, if any existed, might

Senator McClelland said that Senator Parker had told him that he had applied to the Lunacy Commis sioners and they could make no specific charges, therefore he thought there was no need of any investiga-tion. He had talked with senator Parker concerning the charges two years ago and found him and the board generally of the opinion that the Lunacy Commission was prejudiced against the hospital. He disnoon before Justice Donohue at Yonkers. Allen's claimed such an opinion for himself, but admitted that he had thought the Commission was a little that charge Justice Donohue required Allen to give that he had thought the Commission was a little that charge Justice Donohue required Allen to give the state of \$1,500, that his wife would not become a ably be left to the superintendent. Since the inves-tigation had begun John I. Platt had told him, to bis astonishment, that while he (Platt) was on the Auditing Committee he had passed bills for what he considered luxuries and at extravagant prices. He paying \$1 a dozen for oranges and auditing bills for Philadelphia chickens which Senator McClelland said he presumed were capons. The witness said he had told Mr. Platt that these bills should have been brought before the board. Senator McClelland con-

"I could not afford these luxuries in my own house, and I would not expect that they should be supplied at the hospital. I did not believe they were for at the hospital. I did not believe they were for patients. I think the resident officers lived extravagantly, like so many lords. Such is the tendency in all State and numeipal institutions."

The senator said he believed that in many instances resident officers and relatives quartered on the State. In one case at Poughkeepste an officer had his mother with him. As a trustee of the hospital he had always been anxious to go through the wards, but Dr. Cleaveland, with one exception, during the live years he was trustee, had made some excuse when he had asked him to take him through. He now thought

SEVENTY-SEVEN

newed at least twenty years oid, and have as a my age re-newed at least twenty years by the use of Swift's Specific. My foot and leg to my knee was a running sore for two years, and physicians said it could not be cured. After taking lifteen small bottles S. S. S. there is not a sore on my limbs, and I have a new lease on life. You ought to let all sufferes know of your wonderful remedy. IRA F. STILES, Palmer, Kansas City,

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cerded to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and the only motive for these exceptional commendations lies in the fact of their being a medicinal and pharmaceutical prepartion of superior value.

MRS. PAINE OBJECTS TO PAYING HER BILL. Vice-Chancellor Green at Jersey City yesterday decided to appoint a receiver for the property of Mrs. Margaret Palne at the suit of Mssc. Thura, is milliner of Fifth-ave., from whom Mrs. Paine, who formerly lived in Jersey City, had contracted a bill of \$1,000 for hats and bonnets, the goods being all ordered as once. After buying the goods Mrs. Faine came to live in New-York where Mme. Thurn such her. Mrs. Paine evaded the process by moving to South Orange, where Mme. Thurn brought suit in chancery. Mrs. Paine returned to New-York. It was shown that Mrs. Paine was in receipt of \$2.50 a month from property she owns in Pennsylvania, and also that she owns a house in South Orange. Vice-Chancellor Green at Jersey City yesterday de-

TO INCREASE TAMMANY'S SALARY LIST. A bill was introduced in the Legislature on Monday by Assemblyman Mittnacht, of the 111d Dis to add \$15,000 to the Tammany Hall salary list by increasing the number of deputy sheriffs from twelve to eighteen. A deputy sheriff's salary is \$2,500 a year, but he gets no fees. These go to the Shuriff of the county. Acting sheriff John 15. Sexton said yes-terday that he knew nothing of the origin of the bill, but that there ought to be at least six more depulses to do the work. The salirites of the whole corps he thought ought to be increased.

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